

# Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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## TEACHER FROM TRISTAN LIFE ON THE LONELY ISLAND

MISS ETHEL HARVEY has resumed her work as schoolmistress at Gooderstone, Norfolk, after a year's teaching on Tristan da Cunha, the lonely volcanic island in the South Atlantic.

Miss Harvey arrived at Tristan in January 1949 and took charge of 61 children. She taught the older ones in the morning and the younger ones in the afternoon.

The people of Tristan are very devout, Miss Harvey says, and would not dream of missing church on Sundays. Even on holidays they begin the day with a service. This does not mean that they frown on all amusements, for they hold dances on every possible occasion. One was held in Miss Harvey's honour before she returned to England.

The donkey is the chief means of transport on the island, which is 24 miles round. A crayfish cannery has been established, and the menfolk work for the company two days a week, and the rest of the time on their

patches of ground, where potatoes are the main crop.

The island has many pirate legends. One pirate was supposed to have hidden a huge copper kettle full of gold and jewels somewhere on the island. Unfortunately, he died without telling anyone where to find it!

The weather on Tristan is usually very pleasant, but sometimes terrible gales sweep the island, and stones have to be placed on the roofs to hold them down. On one of these stormy occasions Miss Harvey saw a waterfall which, because of the force of the wind, appeared to be flowing upwards!

## Their Stripes

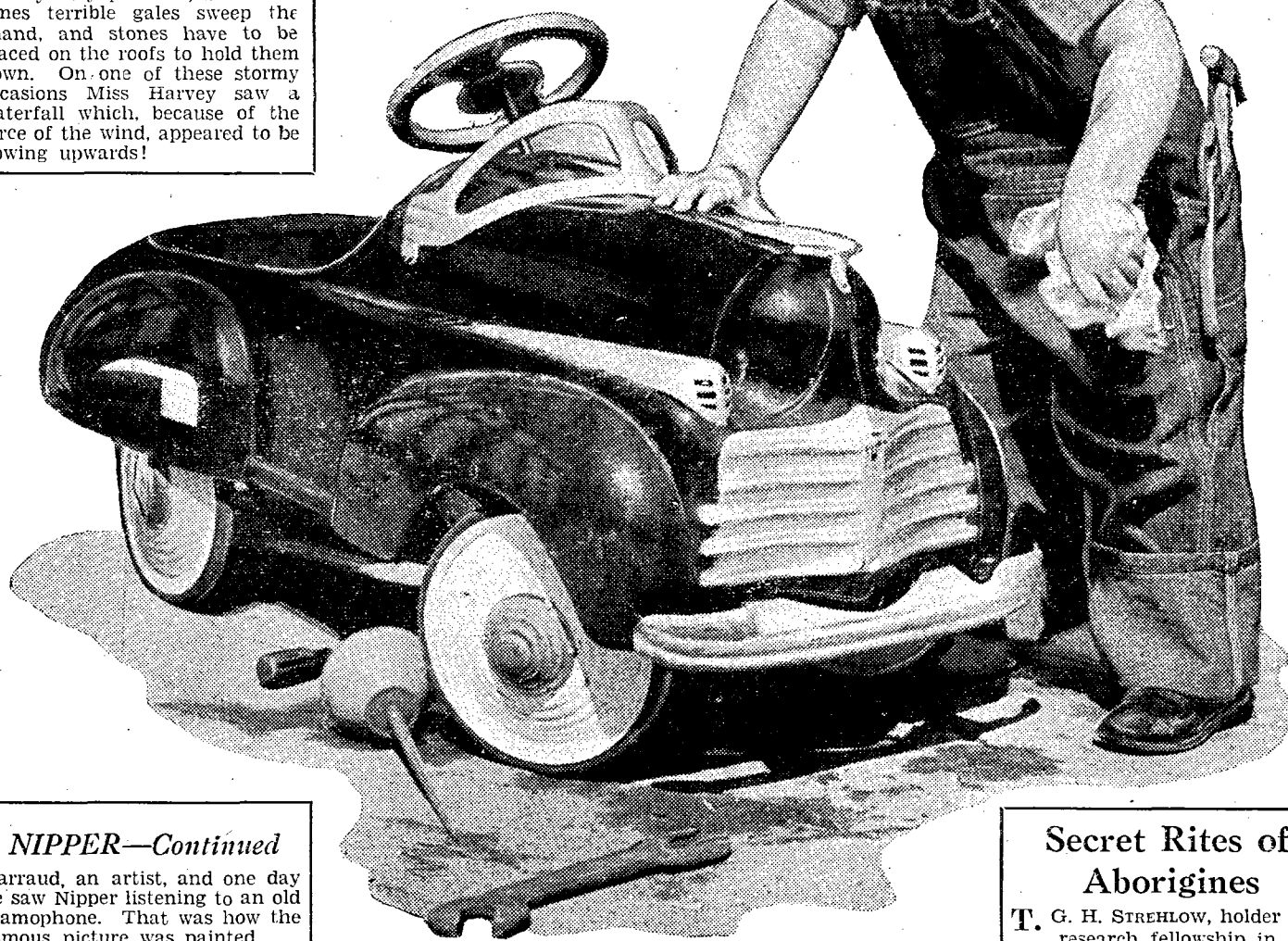
WHEN the drummers of the 3rd (Dudley) Cadet Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment parade shortly for the dedication of their new colours, they will wear fine new aprons.

Their present aprons of leopard-skin are worn out, but replacement is expensive. Fortunately, Mr Risdon, manager of Dudley Zoo, was able to help.

Some time ago Rajah, one of the Zoo's tigers, fell ill and had to be shot; but his skin was preserved and Mr Risdon has now presented it to the drummers so that it can be cut into aprons in time for the service.

## OVERALL OVERHAUL

—and no petrol problems to solve



## THE WORLD'S BEST-KNOWN DOG

While looking through some old family papers the other day a C.N. correspondent came upon notes about a dog named Nipper; then she sat down and wrote an article based on these notes. We print it here because Nipper became known in every corner of the world; his portrait is familiar to countless millions.

EVERYONE knows the picture of the little black-and-white terrier listening to a gramophone; but I wonder how many have stopped to think that it may have been a real dog and a friend.

Nipper certainly was a real dog, and very much a family friend. My grandfather bought him for his two sons, one of whom was my father. Nipper was three months old then, and when my grandfather took him home the boys were in bed. He went up with the puppy in his arms and dropped him on the bed and, like all three-month-old puppies, he wriggled and scrambled all over it! That was in Banner Road, Bristol, in 1884.

### Before the Footlights

My grandfather designed and painted the scenery at the old Princess Theatre in Bristol, and Nipper used to go down to the theatre with him and curl up quietly while his master worked. Sometimes, for the very big shows, the scenery was so marvellous that the audience would call for my grandfather to go on to the stage at the end and take a bow, and then Nipper would go with him and sit gravely blinking at the footlights while the people clapped.

My grandfather died while still quite young, and for a time Nipper had to go and live in Liverpool with two of my father's uncles. One of them was Francis

### NIPPER—Continued

Barraud, an artist, and one day he saw Nipper listening to an old gramophone. That was how the famous picture was painted.

Nipper was also a great ratter, and towards the end of his life, when he lived at Kingston-on-Thames, he used to go on great rat-hunting expeditions.

He hated cats, boys with whiptops, and umbrellas. The umbrella hatred was because a man one day poked my grandfather in the ribs with an umbrella; it was only meant as a joke, but Nipper thought the man was attacking his master, and after that hated every umbrella he saw.

Nipper lived to the age of eleven, and when he died, in 1895, he was buried under a big mulberry tree in a garden behind a shop in Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames. I do not know if the tree is still there after all these years, but even if it is I am sure there is nothing to say that under it lies buried Nipper, the gramophone dog.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

WHEN Bantu parents have their babies christened they are careful to choose names that are topical or fit the particular circumstances; no mere Tom, Dick, or Harry for them.

Thus a boy born not long ago to Bantu parents near Johannesburg on a thundery summer's evening was baptised Nomahlenkosi, meaning the noise that the night makes.

Some children's names are less happy. Very Tired, Not Wanted are anglicised versions of the names of two small children now attending the Ekuteleni Mission on the Rand.

Again, the benefits of European civilisation have left their mark on baptismal registers in

the reserves. Teaspoon, Motor Car, Condensed Milk, and Bully Beef are not unknown in some kraals, although the tiny bearers of the names are usually quite unaware of their real meaning.

On the other hand, a child with the name of Usibusiso (the Blessed One) shows that many Bantu folk regard the giving of names to their infants as a solemn and serious affair.

### SMALL FRY

A MILLION young plaice are to be carried by air from Scandinavian waters to the Dogger Bank this summer.

## Secret Rites of Aborigines

T. G. H. STREHLOW, holder of a research fellowship in Australian Linguistics at Adelaide University, has gone to the centre of Australia to record and photograph a series of secret tribal rites. He will be away in the MacDonnell Ranges for several months.

Mr Strehlow, a son of a founder of the Lutheran Mission at Mermansburg, has long been associated with the Aborigines, and is allowed to witness rites from which other white men are excluded.

He recently secured the original legends of the Aranda tribe. Only one old man was left who knew them and his words were recorded and translated. Mr Strehlow has also recorded 17 hours of chants and ballads in which the natives retain ancient tribal accounts of fighting and hunting.



## Western Europe is a Great Market Place

THE sooner the countries of Western Europe can increase their trade with one another, the sooner will they free themselves from the need for American aid. Their mutual trade, however, has been limited by many restrictions since the end of the war, especially the restriction of money.

For the past few months the European nations linked by the Marshall Aid plan have been discussing how to arrange for greater freedom in the flow of money between one another so as to make more trade possible. The idea is to make the whole of Western Europe one market-place, with a currency clearing-house run by a European Payments Union.

Economic life within most countries of the world is dependent on a plan of this kind.

There is little need to stress that the use of money is one of the greatest inventions of Man; more perhaps than anything else, it has been responsible for the tremendous advances of our

industries and commerce in recent centuries.

If the means of exchange called money were not available we should be involved in an endless chain of difficulties. Imagine a tailor wishing to order a pair of shoes. If he could not command any money (assuming that the State issued none) the tailor would have to find a particular shoemaker who wished to acquire a garment of equal value at the moment he wanted the shoes. More complicated business would be almost impossible. How could a factory pay for the services of its clerks and workers with the great variety of goods which they may want at any given moment?

To use a technical term, we live in an economy of multi-lateral, that is many-sided, payments where a commonly agreed means of paying has been accepted between the millions of people living in any given country.

### Limited Trade

Not so, strangely enough, among nations of post-war Europe. When the war ended trade was resumed, but only on the so-called bilateral basis. This meant that we could buy from France only as much as France bought from us. Had France wished to buy more from us and said that she wished to pay for her extra purchases not with sterling but, for example, with Italian lire (which would have allowed us to buy, say, extra oranges from Italy) we would have said: "No."

The same thing happened and, to some extent, is still happening all over Europe. There is no agreement between the nations, as there was before the war, that different kinds of money can be used in international economic relations much in the same way as money is used within a nation.

This post-war obstacle is one of the reasons why the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) has recently put forward a plan for a European Payments Union. Briefly, the plan aims at freedom of payments between Marshall Aid countries in any direction they may desire. It therefore aims at restoring a practice that was quite common before 1939.

### Britain's Position

However, it is not so easy to put the plan into operation. For we in this country are especially concerned. We fear that, when the European Payments Union makes up its accounts we may be called upon to pay out more dollars and gold than we can afford. The doubts of Britain, the centre of the sterling area, which embraces about half the world's international trade, carry, of course, much weight. America, on the other hand, is endeavouring to smooth out the path of the European Payments Union.

## Two Hours To Rome

A LITTLE party of 12 fliers were able to say to their friends the other day: "We're off to Rome, so we shall not be in for lunch, but we'll be back by tea-time."

They flew in the world's first four-jet airliner, the De Havilland Comet. They left Hatfield at 14 minutes past nine, and two hours and two minutes later were over the airfield at Rome, a little over 900 miles away. They had created a record for the point-to-point flight between London and Rome, the previous record being two hours and 31 minutes, made by a Hawker Fury fighter.

They had plenty of time for lunch and a stroll round, for they did not start back until half-past three, and arrived at Hatfield two hours and five minutes later. The Comet had travelled 1800 miles in four hours seven minutes' flying time, and its average speed had been about 440 m.p.h. The Comet's pilot was Group Captain John Cunningham.

Thus does the world continue to shrink, and we may yet have cheap week-end excursions to Australia.

## Hans Andersen's Birthday

DENMARK will be calling the children of the world on April 2, the 145th anniversary of the birth of Hans Andersen.

Michael Redgrave will go to Odense and, sitting in Hans Andersen's chair in the Andersen Museum, will read, in English: *The Emperor's Clothes*, and *The Shepherdess and the Chimneysweep*, which will be heard on our Home Service Children's Hour on April 2. We shall also hear the Odense Cathedral School choir singing Danish songs, and a small Danish girl broadcasting greetings to us in English.

On the Light Programme from April 3 to 7, in place of *The Book at Bedtime*, Michael Redgrave will be heard reading *The Tinderbox*, *The Nightingale*, *The Ugly Duckling*, and other Hans Andersen stories.

## SCHOOLBOYS' BUS

AFTER eighteen months of saving, and of concerts, jumble sales, and other money-raising efforts, thirty boys from Rushey Mead Secondary Modern School, Leicester, are looking forward to a holiday in Spain.

Except for the sea journey to France, they will travel in their own bus, bought second-hand from the Leicester Corporation for a hundred pounds. Their Headmaster, Mr C. Anson-Smith, who has engineering experience, supervised the renovation, including the fitting of a new engine and tyres. With the Union Jack on its sides and the school crest on its bonnet the bus is ready for the great adventure.

Lack of hotel accommodation will not trouble these lucky schoolboys. The seats have been taken out from the upper deck and they will be able to sleep there on mattresses.

### YOUR C N

Owing to the approach of the Easter holidays next week's C N will be on sale on Tuesday instead of Wednesday.

## NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

### COAL SAVING

Increased efficiency in British steel production has reduced the amount of coal needed per ton of steel from 63 cwt in 1924 to only 37 cwt in 1949.

The oldest active clergyman in Britain recently resigned at the age of 99. He is the Revd W. H. H. Cooper, Rector of Tockenham, Wiltshire. He has been a clergyman for 74 years and Rector of Tockenham for 58 years.

A bronze bit found at Snettisham in Norfolk, near the site of recently-discovered Roman treasure, is believed to have been in use in the days of Boadicea.

Patrol Leader Martin Ginzer, 16, of the 30th Bath group, has been awarded the Cornwell Scout Badge for his fortitude. Since the age of five he has suffered from a tubercular spine, but although he has spent most of his life in hospitals he has been consistently cheerful and uncomplaining.



When Jumbo the lamb lost his mother, Mrs Durman of Ryde Farm, near Ripley, Surrey, decided to bring him up on the bottle.

A new Australian sprint record for women has been set up by Miss Marjorie Jackson—220 yards in 24.6 seconds.

Over 1000 towns and rural areas took part in Children's Safety Week organised by the Ministry of Transport last week. The road safety film, *It Need Not Happen*, was shown in many cinemas.

The replica of the original Harrods shop erected for the firm's centenary last year, has been given to the Geffrye Museum, Shoreditch.

### Egg Beater

A week after a Norfolk Rhode Island Red had become British champion hen by laying a 6½-ounce egg, a Black Leghorn displaced it by laying an egg weighing 6½ ounces.

Every county in England and Wales has contributed a page illustrating its traditions and beauties to a beautiful book which has been presented to Princess Elizabeth by the Women's Institutes.

### SAFE RAILWAYS

Not one of the 992,782,000 passengers who travelled on British railways last year was killed.

Leeds Corporation is to build a family group house for nine children on each of two new housing estates.

Ninety per cent of the children leaving school at Salford, Lancashire, are able to swim.

In a new edition of Hymns Ancient and Modern the number of hymns has been reduced from 740 to 660; but it contains several new ones, including two for children by Canon Fox, the chief editor.

### Less H P

There were only 5000 heavy horses less than one year old in England and Wales in June 1949, compared with 23,000 five years before.

More than three million letters a year are delivered late because of incorrect addressing. Some of these come from practical jokers. One letter was addressed to a man at Arijaba, which was eventually decoded as Harwich Harbour.

Last November more than 100,000 passengers passed through British airports.

A new teaching hospital and medical school for Wales is to be built in Cardiff at a cost of £5,000,000. It will occupy 58 acres and be the centre of medical education in Wales.

During his visit M. Auriol, the French President, gave £500 to the Lord Mayor of London for the benefit of its citizens.

### BRAVE GIRL

Margaret Vaughan, 15, of the Penarth County High School for Girls, Glamorganshire, has been awarded the Albert Medal for saving two Scouts from drowning in the sea off Sully Island.

A survey of the natural resources of Newfoundland is to be made by the International Basic Economic Corporation, an American company associated with the Rockefeller Foundation. It will probably take about a year.

Wolf Cub Norman Hignett, of the 5th Berkhamstead (Thomas Coram School) Group, Herts, has been posthumously awarded the Cornwell Certificate for his courage during 16 weeks in an iron lung while suffering from infantile paralysis.

Two Lincoln men living two miles apart each found a 1799 George the Third halfpenny in their gardens on the same day.

### Family Help

Five Commonwealth countries are to lend £6,000,000 to Burma to help to restore the country's stability and to increase its rice production. £3,750,000 will come from Britain, £1,000,000 from India, £500,000 each from Pakistan and Australia, and £250,000 from Ceylon.

Work is about to start on the construction of a 650-foot dry dock at Sunderland. Intended to accommodate 28,000-ton tankers, the dock will be the biggest built on the north-east coast for 46 years.

One of Britain's finest private art collections—at Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire—is to be opened to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from May 4.

## CANADA'S NEW ATLAS

A NEW 200-page National Atlas of Canada is being prepared by 48 Government specialists and in two years' time will replace the present atlas, which was issued in 1915.

One of the chief purposes of the new atlas is to make Canadians "polar conscious." It will show all northern islands, many of which were not included in the existing atlas. There will also be economic, historical, and town-planning maps.

Although Canada was one of the first countries to have a national atlas the present one is so outdated that the population figures for most cities are only half of what they are today.

## In Search of the Monster

By the end of August more may be known about the far-famed Loch Ness Monster. The Oxford University Rover Crew is organising a camp on the shores of the loch during August with the intention of carrying out a thorough scientific investigation of the whole affair.

Senior Scouts from all parts of the British Isles are being asked to join them, as well as some from the Continent who may be interested. It is hoped that the whole camp will be several hundred strong.

The activities during the month will be varied. It is thought that they will include signalling, wireless, photography, surveying, natural history, and climbing.

## NO MORE COLLIERY SCARS

COLLIERY waste tips of the future will not scar the countryside like the old ones. Under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, colliery managers when starting waste tips are required to bulldoze the land to a depth of two feet. The soil removed is to be stacked and ultimately replaced over the tip. Grass will be grown and time will complete the healing process.



## ROVING ROUND THE WORLD

"HULLO! Going camping on the Downs?" If a friend had asked this of four Rover Scouts in Portsmouth not long ago he would have received the astonishing answer. "No, just going round the world—take us three to five years. So-long!"

Four Portsmouth Rovers, carrying lightweight camping equipment, have actually set out on this tremendous adventure, and are now in the thick of it—each with about five pounds in his pocket to be used only in emergency.

These round-the-world hikers are Peter Williams, Cyril Wyntoll, Tom Hodgson, and George

Grainger; and they plan to work their way round the Earth. They will cross the seas as deckhands, and keep themselves ashore by working in the many countries they pass through.

They have no fixed route or time-table. In some places they will have to stay longer than usual, building up reserves of money and restraining their desire to see what lies on the other side of the hills.

These Rovers have laid their plans carefully; for 18 months they went into training, going for hikes of 50 and 60 miles. All adventure-lovers will wish them good going and the best of luck.



### New Arrivals

Newcomers to a poultry farm at West End, Hampshire, these young chicks have already made friends with two-year-old Christine Topp.

## WORLD CHAMPION THRICE

World champion three years in succession is the remarkable achievement of 19-year-old Richard Button, who recently won the Amateur Figure Skating Championship, at Wembley.

Tall, slim, modest Richard Button, now a student at Harvard University, has been winning honours on the ice since he was ten. In 1948 he was World, Olympic, European, and American amateur champion; last year he retained his World and American titles, and now he has won the World championship again, a wonderful hat-trick.

No wonder Richard Button last year was presented with the Sullivan Award, given annually to the outstanding American amateur athlete. He is the youngest holder ever.

## JELLYFISH INVASION

The other day hundreds, possibly thousands, of the stinging jellyfish called the Portuguese man-o-war invaded the Pacific coast off Sydney and inflicted many casualties.

This creature has the shape of a wonderful sailing vessel, consisting of a gas-filled bladder that floats on the water. On top is a crested ridge which serves as a kind of sail. Beneath this little ocean craft is a tangle of polyps, with long, wriggling tentacles that inflict stings on small fish, which they eat, and on people who touch them.

## NELSON'S ARCTIC ADVENTURE

OLD-TIME explorers who ventured into the unknown Arctic seas in sailing ships are recalled by the pictures at an Exhibition at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, which illustrates Polar exploration since 1773, when Nelson, as a boy, sailed to the edge of the eternal ice.

There is a sketch of the ship he sailed in, the Carcass, drawn by John Cleveley, who accompanied him. Nelson was only 14 when he heard that two ships were to try to find a northern passage to India. It meant a hazardous voyage, but he was agog to go. They said he was

too young, but he happened to know Captain Lutwidge, who was to command the Carcass, and he persuaded this officer to take him as his coxswain. The ships, however, were turned back by pack-ice, 24 feet thick, north of Spitsbergen.

Other pictures depict the searches made between 1848 and 1854 for the lost Arctic explorer Franklin, and include 34 water colours by the sailor-artist Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, who commanded Lady Franklin's yacht *Isabel* in the Arctic.

The Exhibition, which closes on April 10, is an impressive record of Polar adventure.

## DUNSTER CASTLE CHANGES HANDS

DUNSTER CASTLE, Somerset, a former Norman stronghold, with most of its 8000-acre estate, stretching from Exmoor to the Bristol Channel, has been bought by the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

The grounds include sub-tropical gardens, and one of the last private polo grounds. The receipt for its sale to the Luttrells in 1376, on the failure of the male line of the Mohuns, Earls of Somerset, is still preserved in the castle.

### PRINCE'S PONY

CLOUDY, the Shetland pony which was given to Prince Charles last autumn by eight-year-old Sally Seymour-Williams, of Church Farm, Old Sodbury, is now being trained for the day when she will carry the young prince.

When the weather is fine Cloudy is fitted with a felt saddle and is taken out on a leading-rein so that she can get used to the feeling of restraint. The next stage will be reached when a child is allowed to ride her. Meanwhile, Cloudy takes life calmly, completely unaware of the honour in store for her.

## BIRD AND TREE ESSAYS

OVER ten thousand school-children took part in last year's Bird and Tree competition run by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Each entrant wrote an essay on a selected tree and bird studied during the year. The inter-county shield was won by Ryde County Secondary Modern School.

## ENGLISH PLAY WINS US PRIZE

A NON-PROFIT-MAKING society in Seattle, which provides travelling Dramatic Companies for schools, colleges, and youth organisations in the United States, has just awarded the First Prize in its annual competition for new plays to an English lady—Mrs Marian Briggs of Fagley, Bradford.

Entries were received from every one of the 48 American States, and from Canada, Great Britain, and Eire. Mrs Briggs' winning entry is *Dragon Wood*, a children's play, which will now go into production.

The name of this American society is Junior Programmes, Inc. and its aim is to educate young people in appreciation of the best types of dramatic art. The competition demands a high standard of plot and dialogue, and the winning play has to be suitable for presentation by a trained cast in a modern type of theatre such as our American cousins enjoy in most of their colleges.

## MOVING A HOUSE

A TWO-STORY house at Erlangen, Bavaria, was recently moved and placed upon another site in order to make way for the building of a block of offices. The house weighed 635 tons, and was lifted from its foundations with the aid of hydrostatic presses and then towed to its new site on a series of rollers.

The walls were first bound with steel bands to prevent collapse under the strain, and a series of windlasses operated by three men drew the house forward on sets of girders. The distance covered was 50 yards, and the work was completed at a speed of one yard per hour.

## CATHEDRAL'S 25 YEARS

THE Christians of Hyderabad have just celebrated the silver jubilee of Medak Cathedral, which since 1947 has belonged to the Church of South India, but began as a Methodist church.

With its 170-foot tower rising above the hot Hyderabad plain, Medak Cathedral is a notable landmark. The main approach to the cathedral is by a beautiful gate, the gift of the Hindu community. Most of the furnishings were carved by local craftsmen, and as most of the congregation sit on the tiled floor there are no pews or chairs to mar the spaciousness of the nave.

To build this cathedral 25 years ago a firm of English architects presented the plans, artists designed the stained glass without fee, and many hundreds of gifts were made for the furnishings. Today Indian Christians in Hyderabad have one of the loveliest churches in the East—a fitting home for the great Church of South India, which itself is now nearly three years old.

## VARSITY CHANGES

A SURVEY of the sources from which British Universities draw their students shows that an increasing number are coming from the home of manual workers.

The percentage of men students formerly at primary schools rose at Oxford and Cambridge from 18 in 1939 to 33 in 1947, at London University from 25 to 46 per cent, and at other English universities from 58 to 75 per cent. Women students show a similar trend. Of scholarship winners at Oxford and Cambridge the proportion from local authority schools rose from 13 per cent in 1927 to 29 per cent in 1947.

## IN TRUE SCOUT TRADITION

SCOUT DAVID WILSON, aged 13, risked his life to save a cat recently. He saw the cat trapped high above him on a ledge of a railway bridge at Newcastle.

Immediate action seemed necessary, so David climbed 50 feet to the parapet of the bridge. The cat was on the other side, and before David could cross an express train approached. He had to lie flat against the parapet while it passed. Then picking his way across the electrified lines, he grasped the cat, tucked it inside his shirt, and began the dangerous descent with the terrified cat clawing at him all the while.

David certainly upheld two grand Scout traditions—courage and kindness.

## IN BAD ODOUR

THE 800 pupils who attend Northwood School, West Palm Beach, Florida, U.S.A., had an unexpected day off recently. A skunk broke into the school and defied all the efforts of teachers and extermination experts to drive the objectionable animal away.

## COTSWOLD STONE

THE Earl of Wemyss has presented a large quantity of stone to Cheltenham Rural District Council so that two council cottages to be built in the village of Stanton may be strictly in keeping with other buildings. The stone has come from a recently-demolished wing of Stanway House, the Earl's residence. The cottages will now be built in both traditional Cotswold style and material.

## SPARE-TIME ARTISTS

CHARLEY CREASEY, of Shepherd's Bush, London, paints railway stations for a living, and when his kitchen was redecorated he decided to add a few characters from Walt Disney's Pinocchio. In the left-hand picture he is seen painting while his wife looks on.

Mrs Joy Cooper of St Austell, Cornwall, is a farmer's wife; but in her spare time she paints inn signs. The one she is seen working on in the right-hand picture—assisted by her four-year-old son Barry—is for the village inn at Lanivet, where there is a bamboo cane industry. A giant panda was chosen for the sign as bamboo is its staple diet.

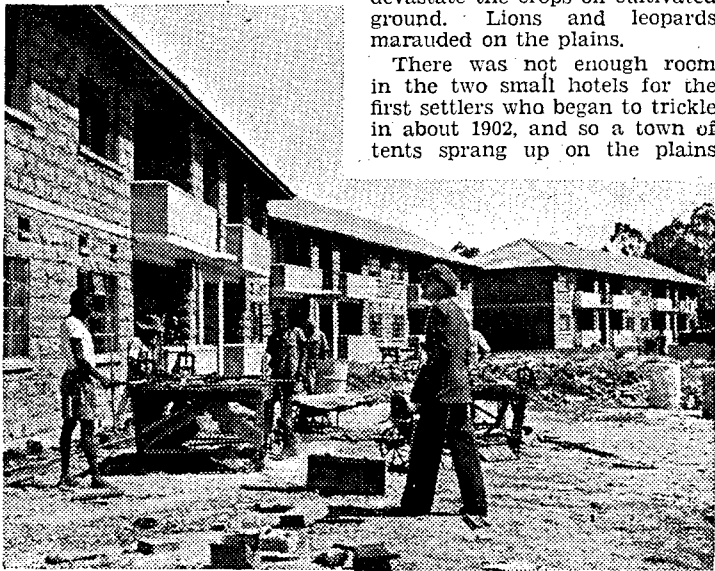




## NEW CITY FOR THE EMPIRE



The silver-gilt mace made in London for the new city. It incorporates two products of Kenya—ivory and ebony.



Native workers building a street of modern houses

The King has granted Kenya's capital the status of a city, and on March 30 a Royal Charter is to be presented personally by the Duke of Gloucester. Appropriate regalia will also be used at the ceremony. The C N correspondent in Nairobi has sent us these notes about East African town.

NAIROBI is only fifty years old. In 1899 the railway which was then being constructed across East Africa from the ancient port of Mombasa to Uganda had already reached 327 miles from the sea and some 5400 feet above sea level, where the open plains met the wooded hills.

Here, in the valley of the Nairobi River, close to a swamp where the wandering Masai were accustomed to water their herds, it was decided to make railway headquarters. From this small beginning sprang the town that is the pride of Kenya today.

Life was an adventurous affair in young Nairobi. Elephants ramed the forests just above the township, emerging at night to devastate the crops on cultivated ground. Lions and leopards marauded on the plains.

There was not enough room in the two small hotels for the first settlers who began to trickle in about 1902, and so a town of tents sprang up on the plains

not far from the railway station. Here, whole families camped for as long as eight or nine months, until they were able to purchase land to build themselves permanent homes.

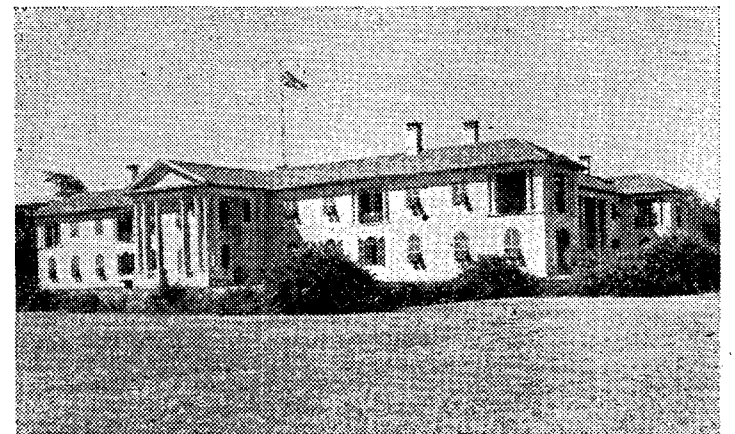
Nairobi's first buildings were mostly constructed of wood and corrugated iron. Fires were of frequent occurrence.

But the ugly wood and iron shanties are things of the past. Today Nairobi can boast of many fine buildings, among which are Government House, the Town Hall, the Law Courts, the three big banks, and six up-to-date hotels.

Nairobi also possesses an excellent Public Library, with a special room for children's books; a Natural History Museum; four cinemas; and an Indian Market.

There are two main shopping streets, Government Road and Delamere Avenue. The inspiring statue of Lord Delamere, one of the colony's earliest settlers, looks down the avenue which bears his name. This avenue has grass verges on which have been planted mauve-flowered jacaranda trees and crimson bougainvillea. When these are in bloom, Delamere Avenue is gay indeed.

Perhaps Nairobi's greatest attraction is the National Game Park, situated on its outskirts, a sanctuary for over fifty kinds of animals. Here, within a motor drive of fifteen minutes from the centre of the town, lions, giraffes, zebras, ostrich, and many other creatures of the African plains can be seen living happily in their natural surroundings. There is no other city in the world with a Game Park on its very doorstep.



Government House, Nairobi



Hardinge Street, one of Nairobi's fine thoroughfares

C N ASTRONOMER DESCRIBES NEXT SUNDAY'S . . .

## Total Eclipse of the Moon

THE Moon will be totally eclipsed on Sunday evening, April 2, and, weather permitting, it promises to be a most interesting spectacle.

It is fortunate that the eclipse happens at such a convenient time for observation. It begins at 9 minutes after 7 o'clock, about half an hour after the Full Moon has risen in the east.

The Sun will have set less than half an hour before, the precise time varying with the locality of the observer. Lingering twilight will make the Moon's contact with the Earth's dark shadow (or umbra, as it is called) rather indistinct, but soon a curious darkening will begin to encroach at the lower left side.

During the next hour and twenty minutes this dark shadow will be seen to creep, as it were, over the Moon's surface until by half-past eight it will have completely enveloped her. Though this shadow will appear to take so long in travelling from left to right, it will actually be speeding at about 25 miles a minute.

From 8.30 until nearly 8.59, the Moon will remain completely immersed in the Earth's shadow. It will be then that the most interesting part of the eclipse may be witnessed, for the Lunar disc may still be seen either as a grey and ghostly-looking object or as a curious copper-tinted one among the stars.

A remarkable effect is thus presented, because many stars that were previously dimmed by the moonlight will now shine out brightly. The orange-tinted Mars, a little to the right of this sombre Lunar disc, will appear

particularly bright, and Saturn also, still farther to the right. This half-hour's burst of starlight will be impressive after so many successive evenings of moonlight.

By 9 o'clock the Moon will begin to emerge from the Earth's great cone of shadow, and a glimmer of sunlight will appear on her left side. This will continue to increase until by 10.19 the Sun will again be shining all over the Lunar hemisphere.

For the next hour, however, this sunlight will be only partial, because the Earth's great sphere will be still hiding part of the Sun from a part of the Moon's surface. It will take another hour, until 11.19, before the Moon will become completely clear. During this time a slight duskiness will be seen to cover that portion which follows the track of the dark shadow. This duskiness is called the penumbra. It also precedes the eclipse by the umbra, but will not be seen on this occasion.

It happens that the Moon will be almost at perigee, the nearest point of her orbit to the Earth—only about 222,000 miles away. Consequently the Moon will have to travel through a larger section of the Earth's cone-of-shadow.

This cone extends for about 859,000 miles above our world's surface, and if it could be seen it would present a long tapering pinnacle of shade, finally terminating at that immense distance above us. It would vary in length to the extent of about 14,000 miles, according to whether the Earth was at her nearest or farthest from the Sun. At present she is about midway.

The fact that the Moon can be seen at all during the period of total eclipse is due to the light from the Sun passing through a ring of the Earth's encircling atmosphere and being refracted on the Moon's surface.

G. F. M.

ERIC GILLETT, THE C N FILM CORRESPONDENT, THIS WEEK WRITES ABOUT . . .

## A MOST AMUSING BRITISH FILM

THE *Happiest Days of Your Life* is one of the funniest British films ever made. An Individual Picture, directed by Frank Launder, and taken from the stage play by John Dighton, it stars Alastair Sim and Margaret Rutherford, but with them are Joyce Grenfell, Guy Middleton, Muriel Ake, Edward Rigby, and Richard Wattis.

I found this film very much more amusing than the play. The plot has been altered considerably, the action speeded up, and new incidents added. *The Happiest Days of Your Life* is pure farce. Nutbourne College, an odd school for boys, has as its headmaster Wetherby Pond (Alastair Sim). The staff are having tea with the headmaster just before the beginning of the winter term, when the school porter, Rainbow (Edward Rigby), tells them that over 100 extra trunks have arrived. Apparently the Ministry of Education—Resettlement Department—has arranged for another school, St Swithin's, to share Nutbourne during the war.

It is a difficult situation for Mr Pond. Nutbourne is not a large place and there is neither extra room nor food. Things become even worse when it turns out that someone in the Ministry has made a very bad mistake. St

Swithin's is a girls' school, and Miss Whitchurch (Margaret Rutherford), who looks like an irritable whale, is its headmistress. Her games mistress is Miss Gossage (Joyce Grenfell), who is most anxious to be friendly with the young masters on the Nutbourne staff. "Call me Sausage," she invites them coyly; but not one of them will do so.

Mr Pond and Miss Whitchurch are soon engaged in a battle royal, with Miss Whitchurch winning handsomely. The masters have to sleep in the attics, the

headmaster in his bath. In spite of frenzied attempts to get the Ministry to sort out this difficult state of affairs, neither Pond nor Miss Whitchurch can get any satisfaction, and then a new difficulty confronts them.

On the same day a group of St Swithin's parents arrive at Nutbourne simultaneously with the Governors of Harlingham School, who think of asking Pond to be their headmaster. For various reasons it is essential that the two parties shall not meet, and the sequence that follows is one of the most amusing I have ever seen on the screen; the confusion of the final scene has to be seen to be believed.

The dialogue is consistently funny, and the whole thing goes at a cracking pace.

Above all, Miss Rutherford and Mr Sim are allowed to have a field day; they are allowed to be at the very top of their best and most ridiculous form. Whether they are fighting each other or combining in some absurd enterprise to save their own skins, they made me laugh almost all the time.

It is usually dangerous to recommend a comic film to other people, but I shall be very much surprised if *The Happiest Days of Your Life* does not give you at least eighty-one happy minutes.



Margaret Rutherford and Alastair Sim in an amusing scene



The Children's Newspaper, April 1, 1950

OTHER PEOPLE'S JOBS—Alan Ivimey visits Clydebank to see the work of the...

## NAVAL ARCHITECT

**A** LONG bus ride through Glasgow took me to one of Britain's most famous ship-building yards, John Brown's, on the north bank of the River Clyde. And there, in the birth-place of the Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary, I found my Naval Architect.

Right at the start we'd better be quite clear just what a naval architect is. He is not, as one might think, a man who only builds ships for the Royal Navy. "Naval" is used, in this instance, in the dictionary sense of "having to do with ships"—any ships. And though a naval architect certainly designs every warship that is built, he may also be called upon to deal with any kind of vessel.

The underlying principles for stability and sea-worthiness of any craft, great or small, are the same. She must be able to withstand the sea, perform the tasks required of her, and do this at a cost the owner is prepared to pay. Above all, every British ship must be built to definite standards of safety. And the naval architect knows that his new ship must pass strict examination for insurance purposes as soon as she is completed.

**T**HE first place I was shown at John Brown's was the Drawing Office, a series of large rooms where lots of young men were busy at the drawing-boards over plans and blueprints. They were ship's draughtsmen, whose job it is to work as a team and put on paper every part of a new ship so that everything can be accurately made and assembled. Training as ship's draughtsman is part of the process of becoming a naval architect, though by no means all these draughtsmen achieve that.

Then we made our way through a series of huge sheds or shops. In one of them a ship's funnel was being made; in another, part of a turbine was being slung along on a travelling crane. We stepped over girders and past and round and under mysterious parts of the hundreds of things which go to build a big ship. At last we reached the building with the big tank in which scale models of all the hulls being designed are tested.

The tank, when you get inside the building, looks much like a narrow swimming bath. It is 400 feet long, 20 feet wide, and nine feet deep. The models are pulled up and down it by the towing carriage, which looks like a wooden bridge crossing the water, but is actually on wheels running on steel rails at the water's edge. There are only six other tanks for testing surface vessels in Britain, and from them the naval architect can learn how the hull he is working on will behave in the sea long before even her keel is laid.

**I** was given a ride on the towing carriage, with a model hull in position beneath it, and the naval architect in charge showed how the apparatus records the amount of resistance the hull sets up at various speeds. The

recording is done by an automatic pen upon a sheet of paper on a revolving drum.

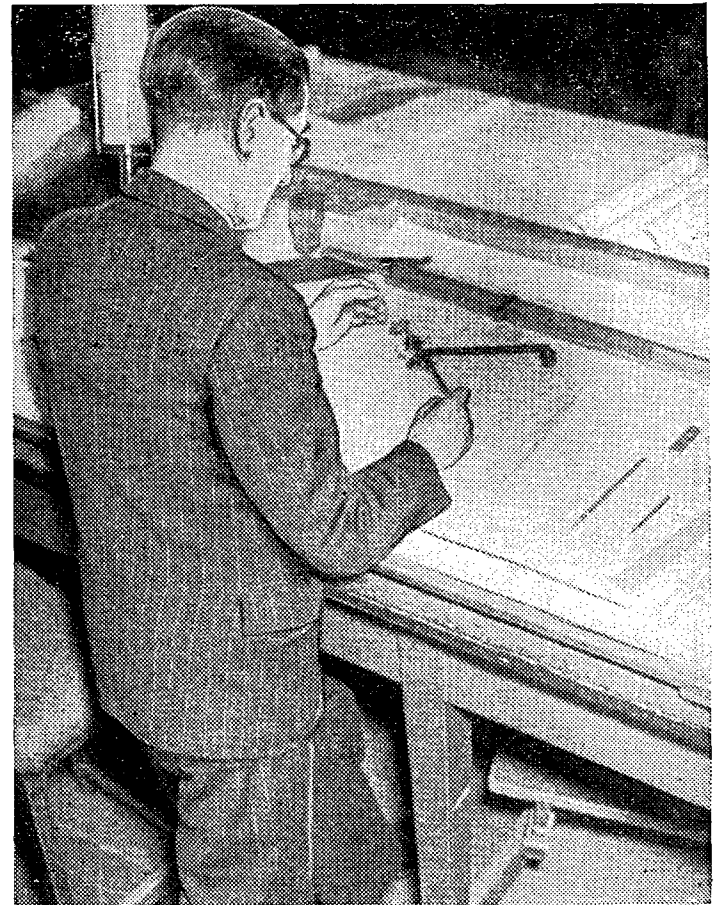
I also saw the big clay bed in which the mould for each new model hull is made. A hole the size and shape of the hull is scooped out—say ten feet long. Inside this they build a kind of skeleton ship of wooden sections and cloth (held tight with clothes-pegs), a little smaller than the hull. There is about 2½ inches clearance between the sides of the hole and the skeleton. Into the narrow gap thus left melted wax is poured, and as it cools and sets hard it takes the shape of the required hull. It is then lifted out (the skeleton having been removed) and smoothed down till it is a completely accurate model.

**B**UT the tank is only one part of the job. You may say the naval architect's work starts with a piece of blank paper and ends with a ship—a tug or a tanker or a luxury liner—which will behave in the sea in the way he says it will. But it takes hundreds of people to build a big ship, from craftsmen to scientists, and there has to be someone at the top, first to plan and then to co-ordinate their work, so that

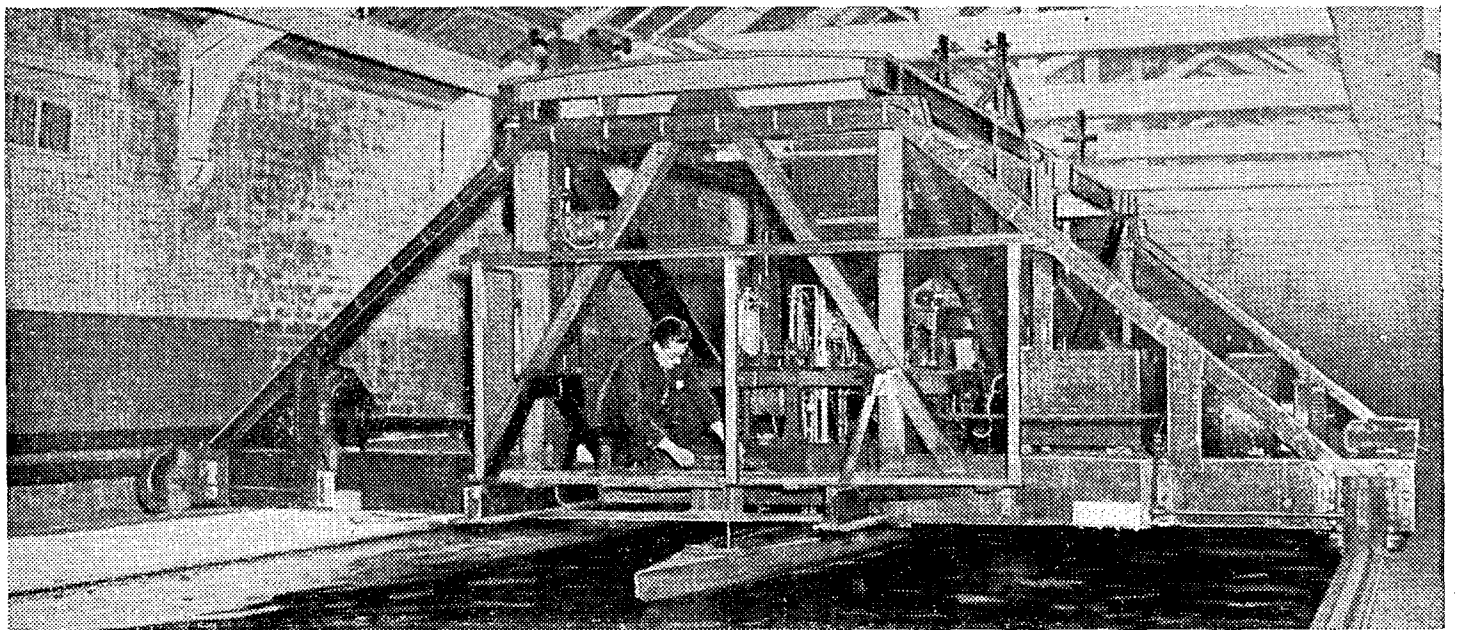
in the end the vessel comes as near as possible to the requirements of those who ordered her.

She must have the right amount of cargo or passenger space, for instance; she must have the correct power for the speed at which she is designed to travel. Naturally, the engineers would like the new ship to be almost one big engine-room, and the catering expert wants more space for kitchens and pantries than he has been allotted. So in designing the ship the naval architect has to make the best compromise he can among the many, and often conflicting, claims which are made by this specialist or that.

**I**N training for this job you start learning the rudiments of the practical work in a shipyard as early as 16, if you have a good Leaving Certificate from school. The theoretical work is done at evening classes in various Technical Schools where the National Certificate in Naval Architecture can be taken. These schools are mostly in dockyard towns, such as Glasgow, Sunderland, Plymouth, Southampton, and so on.



Checking the displacement of a body plan for a new ship



A towing carriage with model underneath ready for tests. Adjustments are being made to part of the towing gear

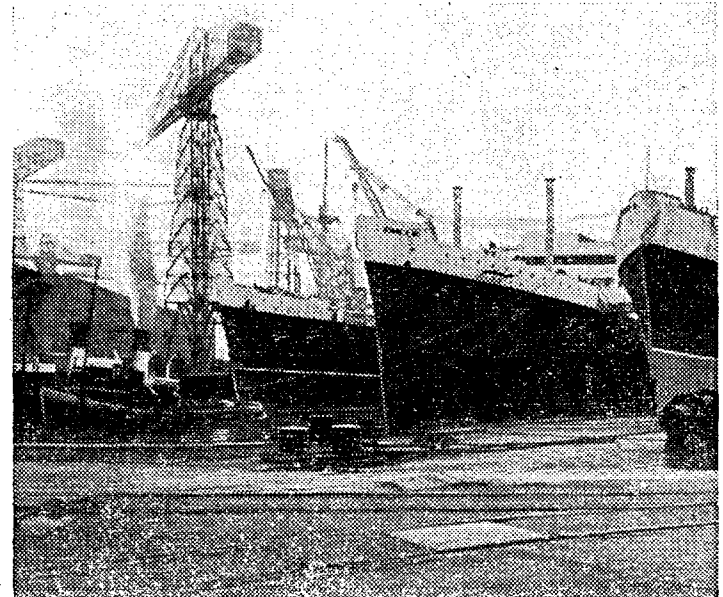


Time, distance, and resistance of the model are recorded in tests

It's no less than a five years apprenticeship that has to be served in the shipyard Drawing Office, and the "bright boys" get put into the design section to become, eventually, design draughtsmen. This is the first important step on the road to becoming a fully-qualified naval architect.

**I**T is also possible to achieve the same end from a university by taking the course for a BSc degree in Applied Science (Naval Architecture). And for the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, training takes place at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and in the Royal Dockyards.

Next time you see a big ship, remember that before so much as a rivet of her existed, someone had to think her, put those thoughts on paper, and then get them translated into steel. And the man who does that is none other than the naval architect.



Vessels in the fitting-out basin of the dock





### Learning Young

Three-year-old Anna de Santis had this pair of skis specially made for her, and is just trying them on before venturing out on the snow-covered slopes of the Dolomites in Italy.

## She Made 1000 Rag Dolls

MAUDE ROBINSON, who has died at the age of 90, was a kindly, humorous, though sometimes stern, "universal aunt," not only to large numbers of actual nephews and nieces but to many young people in all parts of the world whom she wrote to regularly.

Maude Robinson—as a Quaker she did not approve of any prefix like "Miss" before her name—was born in 1859 in a remote sheep farm on the Sussex Downs. Remote it was, and still is, tucked away in the Downs though only six miles from Brighton.

### On a Sussex Farm

With her family she would drive every Sunday and Thursday in to the Quaker meeting at Brighton. The rest of the week was spent on the farm of her father, Martin Robinson, where old Red Sussex oxen were still used for ploughing, and a donkey turned a wheel which pumped water from the well.

There was a precious possession in her family. Her mother's uncle had presented the family with a wonderful new invention, a sewing machine. Maude Robinson recalled how this meant that not only could her mother and sister do the household sewing much faster, but that it enabled them all to send a larger contribution than others to the immense bale of clothing which Brighton Quakers were sending to America.

### For the Piccaninnies

During the Civil War there, many of the poor black slaves, though they had become free men and women, had wandered into the colder Northern States in the simple clothes they had worn on the sunny plantations, and were almost perishing with cold.

A few years later Maude Robinson's needle was again active for victims in France of the Franco-Prussian War. For three further periods of her life she helped other war victims—though without leaving this country—by her work for Quaker

relief in the Boer War and also in both the World Wars.

Though she celebrated her 80th birthday soon after the last war broke out, Maude Robinson was as busy as ever. Among other activities she made over a thousand rag dolls, some in old-fashioned Quaker costume, which were sold for the benefit of the Friends' Relief Service and the Band of Hope.

Throughout her life she supported the temperance cause, and especially its children's section, the Band of Hope. She kept in touch with many of these boys and girls all over the world after they grew up.

It was to them as well as to many of her young relations that she had first told some of her delightful stories, nearly all founded on fact and mostly dealing with the time of Quaker persecution three centuries ago.

## AWFUL WARNING TO CROWS

SATISFACTION and amusement have been aroused by two crows that for the second year in succession have built their nest in the radar aerial at the top of a Royal Naval Reserve ship in Southampton docks. Doubtless they will raise a fresh brood of crows and in due course will fly away with them rejoicing.

Crows taking up their quarters in official surroundings, however, must be warned against breach of rules, or they may suffer the fate that overtook the famous crow Arthur, of Geneva, several years ago.

Season after season Arthur lived at Geneva, a cheerful, jaunty lodger at the Law Courts of the famous Swiss city. Daily, as cases were heard, he entered the court by doorway or window, and, perching by the judge, would ponder with extreme gravity the arguments submitted by learned members of the Bar. His presence there was taken as a matter of course.

But despite long association with the Law, Arthur suddenly became most lawless. In the absence of bird-baths, he took to splashing ink from the ink-wells

## THE HAUNTED HOUSE

HALL PLACE, Bexley, in Kent, said to be the place where the Black Prince bade fair for the hand of the Fair Maid of Kent, may be restored by the National Trust.

The Pilgrim Trust have offered £5000 to the National Trust for this purpose, providing a like sum can be raised from other sources. Bexley Council, the present owners, are to discuss ways and means of raising the second £5000.

As in the case of many another old mansion, ghostly legends have grown up around Hall Place. One of the earliest of these tells of Lady Atte-Hall, who in the 14th century threw herself from the high tower on seeing her husband, Sir Edward, go to death by a stag. They were both buried in the nearby St Mary's Church, but it is said that for many years moans were heard in the tower and an apparition of a beautiful lady in white appeared periodically to re-enact the tragedy.

### Strange Legends

A later resident, Sir Robert Austen, had the winding stairs to the tower removed. Later still, when Lord and Lady Churston lived there, their little daughter was said to have seen a beautiful lady bending over her while she lay in bed.

Other stories by local villagers tell of an apparition of a man in armour, popularly supposed to be the Black Prince.

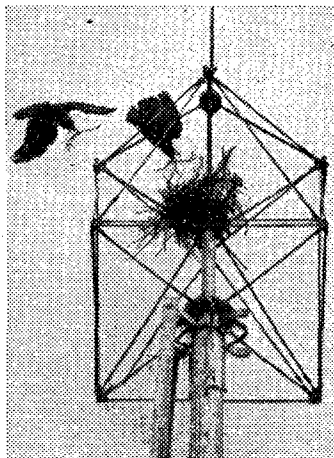
An old servant who had always been sceptical of ghosts changed his mind after sleeping at Hall Place, and declared that he felt some strange pressure upon him while in bed. Even during Lady Limerick's residence there until the early part of the late war the stories persisted. Lady Limerick herself said that she heard strains of music at times for which she could not account, and that she had seen ghostly figures.

The American Army were in occupation during the war, but there are no reports that they were ever troubled by ghosts.

all over the court, and one day reached the depths of infamy by deluging important legal documents and ruining them.

The Law had to act, and Arthur found himself in a large cage, a prisoner at the bars for the rest of his days.

Let the Southampton crows beware of upsetting authority in any way!



Building the nest

## The Editor's Table

### APRIL'S HERE

WHEN Browning wrote of his wish to be in England "now that April's there," he voiced the dreams of all exiles who remember the glory of April days in our countryside. And, indeed, there is no lovelier month, with the primroses and the violets nestling in the combs, and all the brave show of bursting buds holding the promise of May flowers.

What Shakespeare called "the uncertain glory of an April day" is part of this month's fascination. The passing shower with sunshine fitting through it; the flash of light across the young green grass; the fresh running of the spring brooks—all these are part of the unfailing miracle of this month. These are days when the soft rain is welcome, and all the expectancy of new life renews the hopes of everyone.

The "unhurried chase" of sun, cloud, wind, and rain combine in April to produce a month of new life. April's here, and "the year's at the spring."

### VOLUNTEERS STILL NEEDED

Now that the State has taken over so many activities in our country there is a danger of our losing the grand old tradition of voluntary service.

The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke of this recently and pointed out that the great range of our social services sprang from the Church and Christian charity. He said he was a little disturbed to hear the opinion expressed in the doctoring and nursing professions that the kind of pastoral sense which used to inspire young people entering those professions was decaying.

"The State should encourage voluntary organisations," he continued, "and it is well for the State to realise that, for its own salvation, it needs the help of those who work for God and the good of man. As for the Churches, they want people to go into the public services with the Christian faith and principles in their hearts."

### FRIENDS FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

SPRING has brought the first real tide of American visitors to our shores this year. They arrive with welcome dollars for, although the "dollar gap" is narrower, we have a long way to go before it will be finally closed; and so every dollar spent in Britain this spring and summer will add to our economic strength and help us through this time of strain.

Naturally we do not welcome our American friends for the sake of their dollars; we are glad to see them, linked as we are by language, traditions, and ideals. All Americans can be sure that they will find a friendly welcome wherever they go in these small islands.

## Our Changing Schools

WE often hear older people saying, "I don't hold with these new ideas; when I was at school you got a good grounding in the three Rs"; and that is what a character says in a new Ministry of Education booklet called, *Our Changing Schools*, by Roger Armfelt (Stationery Office, 2s), but a mere glance through its pages should convert even the most old-fashioned grandparent.

The book is profusely illustrated and deals, in a lively way, with the great changes that have come about in modern times in our ideas about education, in what is learnt and how it is taught. Mr Armfelt is Professor of Education at Leeds University.

*Our Changing Schools* is intended for parents, but the problems discussed in it concern everyone, for we are all in "this huge national task of educational development," as Roger Armfelt calls it.

### THAT SPOONFUL

TOGETHER with the Pharmaceutical Society and the Ministry of Health, the British Standards Institution has been considering variations in the size of teaspoons and tablespoons, and as a result different-sized spoons for cookery and medicine are proposed.

Some young friends of ours, unofficially consulted, are emphatic in their view that certain changes are highly desirable: jam spoons should be bigger, and castor oil spoons considerably smaller (assuming that they are at all necessary).

### WELCOME, SPRING!

ONCE more the Heavenly Powers  
Makes all things new,  
And domes the red-ploughed hills  
With loving blue;  
The blackbirds have their wills,  
The throstles too.

Tennyson

## Under the E



PETER PUCK  
WANTS TO KNOW

If the boy who was  
called over the  
coals went

BUSES are to be longer. To make queues shorter.

THERE is something to be said for a Continental breakfast. But you must not eat your words.

FIVE HUNDRED children's books from Carshalton libraries have been written off as irrecoverable. Probably have also been written on.

FINCHLEY Council thinks it will be the first to ban parking caravans in front gardens. Wants to be in the van.

WHY  
But so



## THINGS SAID

AUSTRALIA is at the beginning of a second great pioneering period. The pick and shovel are out of date and the tools that will be used are the bulldozer and the test tube.

*The Federal Minister for Development*

HUMAN nature has changed and continues to change. The problem is to understand how to change it in the right direction.

*Deputy Director-General of Unesco*

If these saucers start landing, and little men with radar sticking out of their ears climb out, we shall have to do something about it.

*A U.S. official, commenting on "flying saucer" reports*

My two boyhood idols were Winston Churchill and Jack Hobbs. Now I can play cricket like Churchill and make a speech like Hobbs.

*Jack Hylton*

## The Only Road to Peace

THE United Nations has scored a great success in getting India and Pakistan to agree to a proposal for settling their dispute about Kashmir. The proposal is for a plebiscite to be held in Kashmir to decide the future of that mountainous land of the north. Since last October there had been a deadlock in the negotiations.

A Mediator, appointed by the U.N. Security Council is to preside over the withdrawal of the armed forces of both India and Pakistan from Kashmir before the plebiscite is held. India has pledged full co-operation, and the Pakistan Foreign Minister has said that "the objective to be unflinchingly pursued is a free and impartial plebiscite to determine the future of Kashmir."

The two countries have set the world an inspiring example, and the United Nations has gained in prestige.

## April Fish

ROUND about Easter the Poisson D'Avril holds pride of place in France. Confectionery shops are filled with cakes, chocolates, and sweets, all in the form of fish. Fancy-good shops display fish-shaped boxes and baskets. Stationery shops are full of Poisson D'Avril cards bearing amusing words.

From the street stalls dangle more fish, of sugar or gingerbread, mostly to be won at games, by shooting at a target, or bowling at skittles.

The April Fish custom corresponds to our All Fools Day, the reason for the fish being chosen as the emblem possibly being that the spring fish is young and easily caught.

## SKY BUSINESS

A COMPANY has been formed to advise on the establishment of a chain of helicopter stations in Britain, and a booklet dealing with this has been sent to every place in Britain with a population of 50,000 or more.

So before long we may find ourselves standing in the helicopter bus queue. Some people will have to revise their travelling behaviour; catching a moving bus will certainly be frowned on, and so will jumping off the bus before it stops!

## Those Birds' Nests

THERE are, unhappily, still too many people who cannot keep their hands off birds' nests, and even if they don't take the eggs or damage the nest, they often succeed in frightening away the parent birds.

Many wild birds are protected by law, and birds also play an important part in preserving our food supplies by keeping down insect pests. All of us must do what we can to discourage the egg-collectors and to protect our friends and allies, the birds, from senseless vandalism.

## BY EXAMPLE

PARENTS must give good example and reverent deportment in the face of their children, and all those instances of charity which usually endear each other—sweetness of conversation, affability, frequent admonition—all significations of love and tenderness, care and watchfulness, must be expressed towards children, that they may look upon their parents as their friends and patrons, their defence and sanctuary, their treasure and their guide.

*Jeremy Taylor*

## Who Plants a Tree

HE that planteth a tree is the servant of God; He provideth kindness for many generations, And faces that he hath not seen shall bless him.

*Henry Van Dyke*

## JUST AN IDEA

As J. M. Barrie wrote, *Those who bring sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.*

# She Fought a Battle For the Girls

NEXT week, on April 4, the North London Collegiate School for Girls celebrates its centenary. It is an event which every girls' school in the land will hail with deep satisfaction for the North London Collegiate pioneered methods of education that are held to be essential everywhere today.

In the early 1800s most of the girls' schools were small boarding-schools. Girls went to them mainly to learn to be "accomplished"—to play the piano, do embroidery, and paint screens. The only kind of physical exercise was the use of the "backboard." Girls should only learn what helped them to behave nicely in drawing rooms, and to get married as soon as possible. Then they could leave all thinking to their husbands. Some schools were better than this, of course, but nearly all thought women incapable of learning Mathematics or Science.

Then came a girl who said "Why are women so little thought of? I want girls trained to match their brothers!"

This was Frances Mary Buss. She had been teaching since she was fourteen, but when she was 21 and Queen's College, the first women's college, was opened in London, she walked there every night to learn what she could, after a hard day's teaching. She was the youngest in the class, and as she could not afford an omnibus, she walked from Camden Town to Harley Street four times a week.

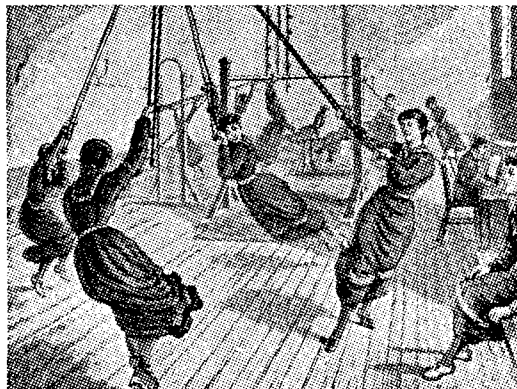
After two years Frances Mary had won certificates in French, German, and Historical Geography. She decided to open a school which would teach girls to learn the same things as boys learnt. They should have Latin, Mathematics, and Science, and should also learn to have wider interests and to look beyond themselves.

She had the willing support of her family. Her mother taught the smaller girls; her father R. W. Buss, a well-known artist, taught Art, Science, and Elocution. Her brother Alfred taught Latin.

Gradually Miss Buss persuaded the public that girls could learn many of the same things as boys. She sent her girls to do the boys' examinations (corresponding to our School Certificate). She helped to persuade a Commission of learned men that more girls' schools, of her kind, and colleges were necessary.

Her school became famous, and she could have made a lot of money. But, instead, she handed her school over to a board of governors, and worked under them at a small salary.

At last all went well. The Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) and Princess Alexandra came to open her lovely new school buildings, and she



Miss Buss's first gymnasium—from a picture of the time in the Girls' Own Paper

had there the first gymnasium ever used in a girls' school. Schools like Miss Buss's began to spring up all over England. Women were at last given degrees by London University, and Miss Buss had the joy of seeing many of her girls become B.A.s. The first woman to become a D.Sc.—Sophie Bryant—was a young member of Miss Buss's teaching staff, and succeeded her when she died in 1894.

In its first ninety years the school had only three head mistresses. The third, Isabella Drummond, a friend of Mrs Bryant's, moved the school into its present lovely home at Canons in Edgware.

What a contrast with 1850, when 35 girls in shawls and bonnets arrived in Camden Town to be greeted by young Frances Mary in her curls and low-necked frock. On April 4, 1950, 720 girls will arrive in their brown uniforms. Each will carry a daffodil, the school emblem, and also a birthday present made by herself, a garment or toy for some child in one of the Homes helped by the school.

But all this might not have been, in this or any other girls' school like it, if Frances Mary Buss had not fought for girls to have the same chances as boys—under the motto that she had given her school:

*We Work in Hope.*

## BRITAIN'S GREAT DUTCHMAN

AN Exhibition in commemoration of King William III, Prince of Orange, is being held at the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, until May 30. A similar exhibition is to be held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, in June.

It has been organised by the Anglo-Dutch Cultural Convention, and no more fitting subject could have been chosen to represent historical relationships between the two peoples, for both were under his rule from 1689 to 1702. Brave but taciturn, William was the saviour of his own Dutch people, and in Britain helped to lay the foundations of our democratic constitution.

## William and Mary

In the Exhibition there are many paintings and historic relics from both the Netherlands and Great Britain. There is, for example, the painting by William van de Velde the Younger of William returning home in 1677 with his bride, Mary, the daughter of the future James II.

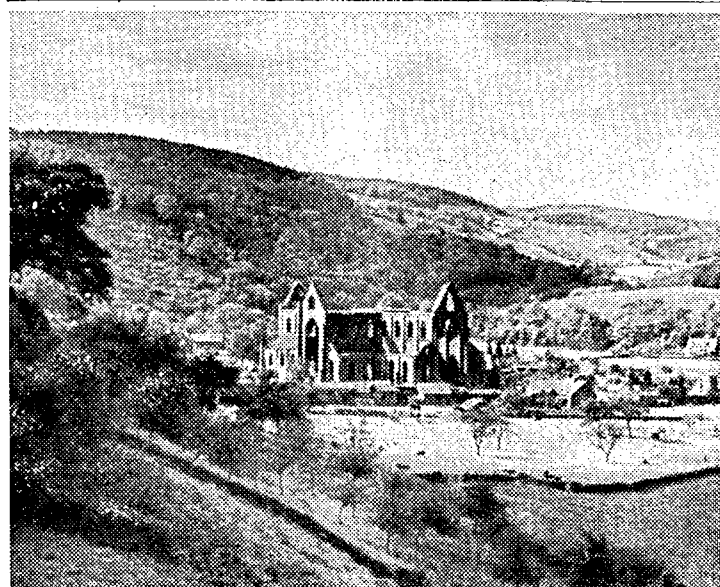
An interesting relic is the crimson sash worn by the flag-bearer who landed in 1688 at Brixham, Devon, with William when, in response to an invitation from leading Englishmen, he arrived there with over 550 ships and 14,000 men brought "by a good Protestant wind."

The Society of Friends have lent a letter written by Margaret Fox, of the much persecuted Quaker community, to "the King of Great Brittain at his Pallace at Kensington," thanking him for "this Government, who has been very moderate—and Merciful to us and wee live very comfortably under thee and it."

## For Crippled Children

ON July 25 the Queen will open Hesley Hall, near Doncaster, as a residential school for 50 crippled children. The Hall is situated in beautiful open country, and it was the wish of Lady Pamela Whittaker, the donor, who died in 1945, that it should become a place of happiness for little children.

The first six scholars, who took up residence last month, are boys, but girls will also share the delights of this lovely place.



OUR HOMELAND

The ruins of Tintern Abbey in the Wye Valley, Monmouthshire

## Editor's Table

MANY girls want an outdoor life. Do not know what to go in for.

ALUMINIUM market stalls for food are proposed at Hinckley. Rather indigestible.

THE Channel Tunnel should find much support in the new House of Commons. It will need plenty.

RUSSIAN scientists have developed a new species of tomato. Still red, of course.



"Can't we live like the birds and not trouble about finance?" asks a writer. The birds find bills a burden.



## MINE GAS ON TAP

At an open-cast coal site near Killamarsh, on the borders of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, engineers are experimenting to see if it is possible to tap hidden resources of gas in shallow coal seams. Bores are being sunk to a coal seam 100 feet below ground and when they are completed the seam will be set on fire by incendiary bombs. Any gases released will then be drawn off to the surface by pipe-line.

Since the boring at Killamarsh is in the nature of a large-scale experiment the gas will not be used for commercial purposes, but samples will be taken for analysis. If the calorific value of the gas is high enough the idea may be extended to other coalfields.

This is the first experiment of its kind in Britain, but it is reported that good results have been obtained by this method in the United States and Russia.

## World Youth Forum

UNA's Council for Education in World Citizenship has co-operated with the *Daily Mail* in bringing to Britain 26 boys and girls from 15 different countries to take part in World Youth Forum, which will take place in London at the Albert Hall on May 15.

The programme has been arranged to enable the delegates to see as much as possible of young people's conditions in this country. It includes a week's sight-seeing in London, visiting the theatre, and hearing talks on British education.

The delegates will also spend part of their time in the homes of pupils in different places and going to school daily. In the middle of April the pupils will move to different hosts so that their experience may be widened. Smaller meetings and discussions on youth's point of view on current topics are also being arranged.



John McAdam, son of a Scottish banker, made his first model section of a stretch of road at school—a feat which schoolmates thought freakish. Road-making was definitely not a science then.

## Pioneers

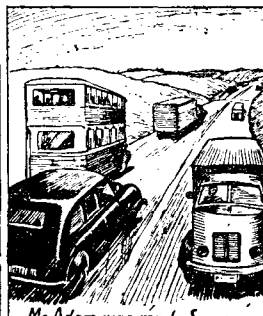
Orphaned at 14, John went to America, and returned to Scotland a wealthy man, at 27. His experiences on the terrible roads in Britain revived his old interest in road-making and engineering.



25. JOHN McADAM, who gave us better roads



McAdam wished to surface roads with small angular stones that would bind firmly under pressure of traffic. At his own expense he travelled 30,000 miles in all weathers to conduct his experiments.



McAdam was made Surveyor-general of British roads in 1815 and of Metropolitan roads in 1827. His developments did much to improve Britain's prosperity. Today, hard, firm, macadamised roads everywhere spring from his perseverance.

## Weather Men Celebrate a Great Occasion

ON April 3, just a hundred years ago, the Royal Meteorological Society was founded by professional and amateur scientists who were eager to extend knowledge about the weather. The centenary is being celebrated by meetings of British and foreign meteorologists, and also by a special exhibition, The Science of Weather, which will be open at the Science Museum, South Kensington, until June 25.

Meteorology, which has today

become an important and complicated science, was in 1850 mainly the concern of a few amateurs who were often laughed at because they kept little tins in their gardens to measure the rainfall and tried by various means to gauge the humidity of the atmosphere.

Then Dr James Glaisher, who was organising this new science at Greenwich Observatory, had the idea that it would be helpful if the amateurs held regular meetings to discuss the results of their investigations and make them available for national use. Glaisher's frequent balloon ascents to study the upper layers of the atmosphere helped to popularise the science, which was to benefit health, agriculture, and navigation.

Indeed, the new Society was strongly supported by the doctors, who were interested in the effect that weather conditions had on the health of their patients.

Meteorology is a very ancient science, Aristotle having discussed atmospheric conditions, and his pupil, Theophrastus, having written books on the winds and on the signs of rain.

The earliest daily record of the weather in England was carried out by William Merle at Oxford in the 14th century. Galileo invented the thermometer in 1592,

and his friend Castelli used some form of rain-gauge.

Other famous students of the weather were Edmund Halley, in the 17th century, and Dr John Dalton who in 1787 started a journal which, at his death in 1844, recorded 200,000 observations.

Few other sciences, however, have depended so much on the regular and exact observations of amateurs, as our Royal Meteorological Society shows.

## Tail of a Lion

SVON HOUSE, Isleworth, is to be opened to the public this summer.

A relic of old London is preserved in the massive figure of a lion which stands on the roof overlooking the Thames at Kew Gardens. This lion was originally on the roof of Northumberland House in the Strand, until the building was pulled down in 1874. It is the emblem of the Percy family, and its tail is as straight as a poker.

It is recorded that a humorist once stood so long staring at the lion on Northumberland House that a great crowd gathered. When police demanded the cause of the gathering, the humorist replied that he was just watching to see the lion wag its tail.

## WORKERS' WELFARE

THE new centre of the Industrial Welfare Society in Bryanston Square, London, has just been opened by Mr Seebohm Rowntree, who with Sir Robert Hyde was largely responsible for founding this society after the 1914-18 war. The centre is named "Robert Hyde House."

Industrial welfare work had its real beginnings on a national scale when Mr Rowntree was appointed by Mr Lloyd George to look after the conditions of war workers in factories. Sir Robert Hyde, then vicar of St Mary's, Hoxton, was recruited to look after the interests of men and boys in munition factories.

The Industrial Welfare Society was established to continue the improvement in working conditions and industrial relationships both in this country and overseas. An exhibition with an interesting historical survey of the society's work is on view at the new headquarters.

## Going Abroad For Easter

SCHOOLCHILDREN from all parts of Great Britain will take part in a great Easter "invasion" of the Continent.

School travel organisers have estimated that about 5000 children will cross the Channel this Easter, and get their first chance to speak the foreigner's language in his own country—even if only a modest "Merci, monsieur," or a timid "Bitte, fraulein."

Paris is the greatest attraction, and no fewer than 2000 school-children will spend their Easter holidays there. Other school parties are going to Konigs-winter, on the Rhine, to Austria, to Cannes on the French Riviera, to Holland, and to villages in Switzerland.

Five hundred British boys and girls are going on a pilgrimage to Rome, and will have a special audience with the Pope.

## TREASURE ISLAND—R. L. Stevenson's Famous Adventure Story Told in Pictures

Jim was bewildered when he found the pirates occupying the blockhouse, and Long John told him the Squire's party had voluntarily handed it over. The other pirates wanted

to kill Jim, but Long John hoped to save him as a witness for himself should he be tried for piracy. The others went outside to hold a council against their leader. Then

Jim got a bigger surprise; John told him that the Doctor had given him the treasure chart! Long John himself had been just as puzzled by that.



The others came in and handed Long John a round bit of paper with "Deposed" written on it, meaning they no longer wanted him as leader. Long John replied scornfully, and Jim knew that his own life depended on John getting the better of these ruffians. Then the wily cripple showed them the treasure chart, which they had not known he possessed. They were amazed and cheered him as their captain.



Next morning, to Jim's surprise, good Dr Livesey came to attend the sick among the pirates, as he had done before. Seeing Jim he asked if he might speak to the boy alone and Long John said, Yes, if Jim gave his word not to run away. Jim promised not to do so.



The Doctor retired to the outer stockade. John took Jim there and then stepped out of earshot. Jim told the Doctor where the ship was, which he had not told the pirates. The Doctor urged Jim to escape now, but Jim refused; he had given his word.



Then Long John came along, and the Doctor promised that, short of perjury, he would do his best to save his life if he were tried for piracy; but the Doctor warned him to take care that no harm came to Jim. John was pleased, but Jim didn't trust him.



The Doctor also advised John not to be in any great hurry after the treasure. "Look out for squalls when you find it. I've no right to say more," he said. In spite of this mysterious warning the pirates set out, with the chart to guide them. They took Jim with them as hostage.



As the pirates tramped eagerly inland Jim, secured by a rope held by John, was gloomily mystified as to why his friends had handed over the chart. The pirates themselves were puzzled by the directions on it. Suddenly they came on a skeleton. They guessed it was one of Flint's men, killed by that grim pirate after he had buried his treasure. "This here is a pointer," exclaimed Long John. "This is one of his jokes!"

Does this relic of Flint's humour point the way to the treasure? See next week's instalment.



## A complete short story of Morgan of the Mounties



### TENDERFOOTS IN THE VALLEY

by Frank S. Pepper

CORPORAL TIM MORGAN, who single-handedly ran the Royal Canadian Mounted Police post at Hemlock Valley, had the telephone to his ear as he listened to instructions from Sergeant Harding at headquarters.

"There's a vacation trip coming through. Some city fellers who plan a canoe trip. Loaded down with expensive equipment and no experience of the woods. Just the type to get themselves into trouble. A man called Swanson's the leader."

The corporal groaned.

"I'll keep an eye on 'em," he promised.

"Warn them about not starting camp fires in the timber," instructed the sergeant. "And see that they—"

"Corporal Tim! Come quickly! Help! Help!"

A sudden outburst of shrill cries drowned the rest of the sergeant's words.

Corporal Tim paused to yell into the phone: "Got to go now. Something has just come up!" Then he dropped the receiver, scooped up his belt from the desk, and buckled it on as he raced out through the door.

FROM the earpiece of the telephone came the protesting yaps of Sergeant Harding, but the corporal had no time to listen. A short distance from the Mountie post was the Hemlock Valley schoolhouse. In the yard a swarm of children were milling round. Some of them were yelling loudly for the corporal. In the centre of the scrum a bewildered and helpless teacher was trying to pacify a shrieking small boy.

"What's the trouble this time?" demanded Corporal Morgan as he pushed a path through a crowd of pupils. "What is it, Ma'm?"

The teacher turned in desperation.

"It's Peewee again. He says he's got something in his ear, but he won't even let me look."

"Ooooooh!" bawled Peewee.

"Quit hollering, Peewee," urged one of the boys. "You don't have to worry. Corporal Tim's here. He'll fix it."

"Exactly what happened, Ma'm?" asked the corporal.

"Some of them were playing in the long grass. Peewee says something flew into his ear and won't come out."

PEEWEE stopped yelling. Everyone looked expectantly at Corporal Morgan, confident that he would soon do something. Whenever anything went wrong in Hemlock Valley they shouted for the corporal. He always seemed to know what to do.

Corporal Morgan laid a big hand on the small boy's shoulder and steered him towards a shadowed corner of the building. He pulled a heavy flashlight from his belt and held the bulb close against Peewee's ear. There was a moment or two of anxious

suspense before a very tiny insect, attracted by the bright light, fluttered out and flew away.

The corporal grinned at Peewee as he snapped out the light and pushed the torch back into his belt.

"All right now," he chuckled.

The impatient sound of a car horn caused him to turn back towards the post. An estate car had pulled up. There were five men in it. Their gaudy woodsmen's shirts, Stetson hats, cord breeches, and glossy boots were brand-new, straight from a city outfitters, stamping the wearers as wealthy holiday-makers. The car was piled with camping equipment. A large canoe was tied, upside down, on the roof.

CORPORAL MORGAN walked over to the man at the wheel.

"Mr Swanson? I heard you were coming through. I'd be glad if you'd come into the office for a few minutes just to tell me where you plan to go and give me a chance to check your equipment."

"What for?" demanded Swanson angrily. "This is a free country, isn't it? We can go where we like, can't we?"

"Mister," answered Corporal Morgan, "I'm just asking you to

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Closing Date is March 31

co-operate. If you get into any trouble up in the woods I'm the one who is going to have to bring you out."

"We'll not get into any trouble. We're grown men. We can look after ourselves," snapped Swanson.

Grudgingly he explained his plans for the trip, which to Corporal Morgan sounded far too ambitious for a city dweller unused to the wilds. While he listened the corporal ran his eye over the loaded car.

"To begin with I'd advise you to leave half this junk behind. I'll take care of it until you get back."

"Junk! Do you know how much this stuff cost me?"

"No offence," Corporal Morgan answered calmly. "But on the trail you're planning to take there are portages half a mile long. That means carrying all your equipment—and the canoe. Did you ever try carrying a hundred-pound pack for half a mile with your head inside an upturned canoe?"

"You people in the backwoods are all alike. You think that just because we come from a city we're stupid. We'll be all right.

We don't need the Mounties to nurse us."

"Have you got a good map and a compass?" asked Corporal Morgan. "I'd like to see them."

The corporal satisfied himself that the compass was an expensive one and accurate, not likely to go wrong even with the rough and untrained handling it was likely to receive.

"Take good care of it," he warned as he handed it back. "If you happen to get lost it'll be your best friend."

"We're not likely to get lost and we didn't ask for this free advice," snapped Swanson as he put the car in gear. "We're well able to look after ourselves. Stop interfering, corporal, and save your help for those who need it. Go back and attend to your schoolkids."

As Corporal Morgan watched the car go away down the road he slapped his thigh impatiently.

"I clean forgot to warn them about lighting fires," he declared to himself.

EARLY the following morning Corporal Morgan was wakened by the sound of the telephone bell. Fred, at the store, was calling the post.

"There's smoke showing above the timber out towards the Peak, Tim. It looks like only an itty-bitty fire at the moment. But you know how these things can spread."

The corporal struggled into his clothes and ran outside. Through glasses he could clearly see a thin column of smoke in the far distance. Forest fires were one of the most dreaded dangers in the wilds, and it was part of the corporal's duties to act as fire warden for the district he policed.

He climbed into his car and drove off in the direction of the smoke. He climbed a rough dirt road for miles, fording several shallow creeks until the track became too bad for the car to go on.

He got out and continued on foot. Before long he came to a shallow, fast-moving river. Then something caught his eye. It was a smashed canoe caught up among the rocks. The last time he had seen that canoe it had been strapped to the top of Swanson's car. The tenderfoot woodsmen had had an early disaster and had capsized their canoe.

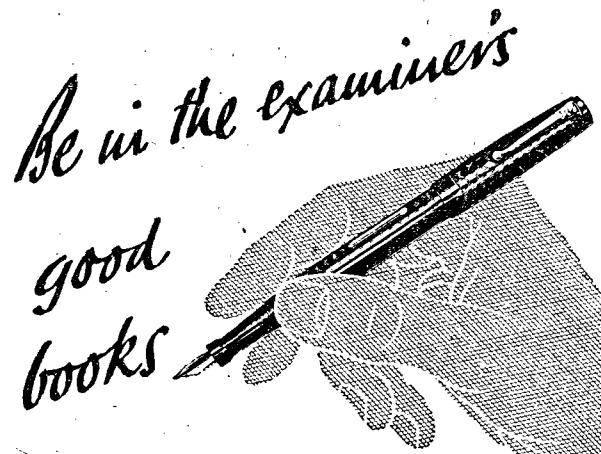
CORPORAL MORGAN waded across the river to examine a litter of objects on the other side. By the look of things Swanson's party had managed to lose a good deal of their equipment, too, within an hour or two of starting their trip.

The corporal came to the conclusion that the smoke must be a distress signal. There was no-one else in this section of the woods who would be foolhardy enough to start such a big fire. But, if so, why had the men struck deeper into the woods? Why hadn't they headed back for the road, where they must have left their car?

The corporal kept going at a fast pace. There were tall trees all about him, but at intervals he caught a glimpse of the smoke and knew that he was still on the right track.

This was a section of the timber that he had never visited before. The trails were new to him. The territory he looked after was so vast and empty that there was much of it he had never entered, and to learn to

Continued on page 10



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## MORGAN OF THE MOUNTIES

Continued from page 9

know it all would have taken a lifetime.

A PART from his occasional glimpses of the smoke there were other things to tell him that he was going right. Several times he came upon brand-new camping gear, discarded, and once a whole full pack, water-sodden. Evidently the party had tried to carry some of its equipment, but had been compelled to shed it bit by bit.

At last Corporal Morgan came to a small clearing, and saw the five men beside a pool. In the background a brushwood fire sent up a column of smoke.

Swanson uttered a yell of relief. "Corporal, I knew you'd see our signal! Thank goodness you've come. Pete's real bad. We were getting scared. He's sick."

"Been drinking any of this water?" demanded Corporal Morgan, looking at the pool. "Did you boil it first?"

Their shamefaced looks gave him his answer.

"We'll have to carry him. Make a stretcher out of these boughs," instructed the corporal. "But why in the name of madness did you head this way? Why didn't you strike south for the road?"

"We tried to. But we lost our way. The compass got broken when the canoe overturned," groaned Swanson.

WHEN the stretcher was ready the men were eager to be off, but Corporal Morgan halted them.

"You call yourselves woodsmen? What about this fire? Are you just going to leave it? We've got to put out every spark."

The weary men grumbled at being forced to delay, but at last the corporal was satisfied.

"Which way is south?" Swanson asked eagerly.

"I'm not quite sure," the corporal confessed slowly, looking round the clearing. "I never was here before."

"What? You mean you're lost? You—a Mountie? Then we're done for! I've heard about this before. People keep walking round in circles until they drop in their tracks!" howled Swanson.

Everyone started talking at once. Everybody had his own

idea of the way they should take. No two agreed.

"Quiet!" stormed Corporal Morgan. "Give me the compass."

"But it's broken I tell you!" raved Swanson.

"Let me have it!"

The compass was perfectly useless. The needle was rattling about in the bottom of the box.

THE corporal walked to the edge of the pool. He stooped down. After about a minute he came back, and pointed.

"That way!"

They started off, taking it in turns to carry the stretcher. Soon they were arguing, complaining. They didn't believe they were on the right track. They were still lost. They must be getting farther into the woods. Corporal Morgan was leading them wrong.

The corporal kept plodding on, ignoring them. Occasionally, when he came to a little pool of water he stopped for a few moments.

At last Swanson rebelled.

"We're as much lost as ever we were. What's the good of going on? We should have reached the river long ago if—"

He stopped, amazed. Ahead, through the trees, he glimpsed swift-moving water.

"The river!" he cried.

"My car is about half a mile away on the other side," the corporal told him.

LATER, when they were back at the post and the sick man had received attention, Swanson had the grace to apologise.

"I'm sorry, corporal. I said some mighty mean things. But how did you manage to steer us with a broken compass?"

"I floated the needle on a little piece of dried leaf on the pool, and it swung true," grinned Corporal Morgan. "That's a trick you don't learn in the city."

He stretched back in his chair and closed his eyes.

"Now I can relax," he murmured.

A shrill cry echoed through the air.

"Corporal Tim! Help! Come quick! Peewee is in trouble again. He's got his head fixed through the school yard railings!"

Do not miss next week's fine story of Morgan of the Mounties.

## BLUES ON PARADE

WHEN Cambridge take the water on Saturday for the annual Boat Race, their crew will create something of a record, for six of the eight are from Lady Margaret Club. This need not be wondered at, for the Lady Margaret crew were almost unbeatable last season. They not only won the Ladies Plate at Henley Regatta, but rowed the course in record time.

Their stroke last season was J. L. M. Crick, and it is this fine young oarsman who will stroke the Light Blues against Oxford. David Jennens, of Clare, who stroked Cambridge to victory last year in one of the most exciting races in history, is to row at No 2.

Unfortunately, Oxford have also been forced to change their stroke, for Christopher Davidge, who rowed so brilliantly last year, and was to have stroked again this time, has been taken ill.

It seems likely that Cambridge will add one more victory to their total. In 1948 they won in the record time of 17 minutes 50 seconds, the first time any crew had covered the Putney to Mortlake course in less than 18 minutes.

Last year Cambridge were behind all the way, only to win with the final stroke.

## City Flowers

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The Children's Newspaper, April 1, 1950

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The Children's Newspaper, April 1, 1950

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## Jack Tar's Waves

BARBERS' shops are being in-  
stalled in ships of the Royal  
Navy for the first time.

Getting a haircut afloat has  
hitherto been a matter of lining-  
up on deck, no special room  
being provided; and the barber  
was always a member of the  
crew, plying the scissors as a  
spare-time job for pocket-money  
and sometimes getting weird re-  
sults, so that bluejackets often  
preferred to wait for a haircut  
until they got ashore.

Space is so precious in war-  
ships that only the biggest  
vessels will have hairdressing  
establishments, however; de-  
stroyers and smaller craft will  
still rely on amateur scissor  
operators, working in any odd  
space on deck.

Bluejackets are given the  
choice of being entirely clean-  
shaven or growing both beard  
and moustache; they cannot  
have a moustache without a  
beard. This is due to an order  
of Queen Victoria, still in force;  
she said a moustache by itself  
made her sailors look like  
soldiers.

## TRUTH IN HISTORY

JAPAN has re-written her history  
books to replace those issued  
in 1943, which were full of  
military nonsense and myths  
about the origin of the Japanese  
nation.

The old books showed gods  
descending from the sky and  
Samurai (the ancient warriors of  
Japan) on horseback.

The new books show works of  
art, popular scenes, and scholars  
and scientists at work; and they  
explain the origin of the Japan-  
ese people in the light of  
scientific knowledge of the past.  
By studying ancient tombs and  
fossils the Japanese boys and  
girls are learning how their  
country began and developed.

Instead of memorising stories  
of the clan warfare of feudal  
times, they trace the decline of  
the Samurais and Japan's mar-  
vellous development in modern  
times.

## Your Career

A NEW 134-page handbook  
issued by the Ministry of  
Labour together with the Central  
Youth Employment Executive  
contains vital information for  
boys and girls, and parents and  
teachers, on over 100 professions  
and callings. A concise summary,  
it deals with opportunities for  
careers, and covers functions,  
training qualifications, and  
capacity to absorb new entrants  
during the next few years. It  
may be obtained from any book-  
seller for 2s 6d, or 2s 9d post free  
from H M Stationery Office.

## "Know-How" Money

THE Crown has just paid  
£169,000 to a London firm  
for inventions and secret pro-  
cesses used during the war for  
the protection of aluminium and  
aluminium alloys in aircraft.  
The official letter described the  
payment as being for techniques  
and processes and information  
generally known as "know-how."

The processes form on the  
aluminium an oxide skin which  
chemically is identical with  
sapphire and can be made so  
hard that it will cut glass.

## VITAL WORLD FIGURES

IN its recently-published *Statisti-  
cal Yearbook* the United  
Nations presents the first com-  
plete picture of world production  
and exchange since 1945, and  
compares the present state of  
the world with that of 1928.

Compared with that year world  
production of wheat, rice, oats,  
and potatoes is down, while  
cotton, wool, coal, and zinc are  
about the same. But rubber,  
petroleum, rayon, and aluminium  
have registered big increases.

No fewer than 239 different  
countries supplied figures for the  
*Yearbook*, which for the first time  
includes data on social, edu-  
cational, and cultural activities.

The newspaper circulation  
figures of the world are not with-  
out interest. The United States  
leads, with 1781 daily newspapers  
enjoying a circulation of  
52,300,000, and the Soviet Union  
comes second with a total cir-  
culation of 31 millions. The United  
Kingdom ranks third with  
29,720,000, but is first when  
reckoned according to population.

## Wordsworth Centenary

Two great-grandchildren of  
Wordsworth, the Revd  
Christopher Wordsworth, and  
Mrs Dorothy Dickson, will attend  
the poet's centenary celebrations  
at Ambleside from April 20 to 24.

They will present prizes to the  
winners of competitions now run-  
ning for the pupils of schools in  
Ambleside, Rydal, and Hawks-  
head. Junior scholars will com-  
pete in recitations of Words-  
worth's poems, and senior  
scholars will submit essays on  
the poet and his works.

## UNITING WEST INDIES

FEDERATION of the West Indian  
Colonies has been proposed  
in the recent report of the Stand-  
ing Closer Association Committee  
of the British Caribbean. This  
British Caribbean Federation is  
proposed as "the shortest path  
towards a real political independ-  
ence for the British peoples  
of the region, within the frame-  
work of the British Common-  
wealth—what is meant, in fact,  
by Dominion Status."

The Federation, with Port of  
Spain, Trinidad, as the capital,  
would comprise Barbados, British  
Guiana, British Honduras,  
Jamaica, Antigua, St Kitts-Nevis,  
Montserrat, Trinidad, Grenada,  
St Vincent, St Lucia, and  
Dominica.

## Florence's Oldest Church

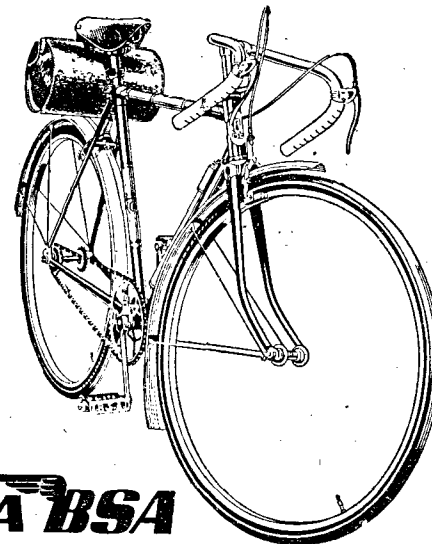
THE oldest church in Florence,  
known as San Jacopo tra i  
fossi because of its position be-  
tween two canals, has just been  
reopened as a Methodist Church.

In the monastery which once  
adjoined this church lodged  
various orders, and Savonarola  
at one time lived there.

But the monastery was sup-  
pressed in 1808 and the church  
ceased to be used in 1849.

In 1874 a minister of the  
church of Scotland bought it and  
gave it to the Italian Evangelical  
Free Church; but it was never  
properly restored. Now the his-  
toric building has been restored,  
and presented with three valu-  
able Old Masters.

## IT'S A BEAUTY!



## IT'S A BSA GOLDEN WINGS!

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## THE BRAN TUB

### Spring Cleaning

LITTLE Derek had been to have his hair cut and had experienced the electric clippers for the first time.

"The barber must have thought my neck wasn't very clean, Mummie," he said, "because he used his vacuum cleaner on it."

### Careless Colin

COLIN had to do a multiplication sum at school—something-or-other multiplied by 76. But he was careless and multiplied the something-or-other by 67 instead, making his answer 828 less than it should have been.

How much was the something-or-other? *Answer next week*

### Moving

THE hotel manager was giving advice to his new receptionist.

"Always ask for money in advance when people have luggage that is too emotional," he said.

"Too emotional?" queried the clerk.

"Yes; too easily moved."

### Enigma

I SOUND like that with which you see;

"Always," or "yes," if you prefer. In fact, I'm one of 26.

Twelve times in this verse I occur.

What am I?

*Answer next week*

### BEDTIME CORNER

#### When Henry Left Home

HENRY never meant to leave home. He'd always been so snug and safe in his water-side burrow, with its front door opening on to the meadow, and its back door opening into the stream.

So when Henry Water-Vole was out one early spring dusk getting his supper and heard the geese on the meadow cackling to say it was going to rain, he had no thought of trouble. He only ate more of the juicy flag stem to keep him from feeling hungry till it was fine again.

Sure enough, it rained that night. But it didn't stop next day. Great blustering storms continued, which sent the river foaming faster and deeper past Henry's back door.

Until, all at once, he woke and found the water coming into his bedroom!

"Bother!" he cried. "I'll have to sleep on the meadow now, I suppose!" So out of his front door he trotted.

But in next-to-no-time the river came up over the bank

and flooded all the meadow; and before he could stop to think Henry found himself swimming hard.

"This is rather fun," he cried, for the rain had now stopped. But presently he began to feel tired and longed to reach land.

Just then a log came bobbing by, so he clambered on to it and let it carry him along instead.

What an exciting voyage he had! Right across the meadow till the log came to rest by a half-under-water willow tree. "I'm getting off here," cried Henry, and scrambled up the trunk.

And there, where the branches began was a new little home all ready: a snug, round hole tunnelled by a starling who had nested there last spring.

Here Henry lived till the floods had gone. And then he discovered that his willow tree was quite near another stream. So he made a new little burrow in the bank there, where he lived happily ever afterwards.

JANE THORNICROFT



## Paste-time For Jacko



Always willing to help, Jacko decided to lend the decorators a hand.

### Hundred Per Cent Plus

HARRY: I expect to get about 110 per cent in my general knowledge exam.

Mother: But you can't get more than 100 per cent, dear.

Harry: Yes, I can, Mother; I answered several questions that were not in the paper.

### Riddle-My-Name

My first is in dimple, but isn't in smile;

My second's in Ganges, but isn't in Nile;

My third is in poem, but isn't in ode;

My fourth is in cipher, but isn't in code;

My fifth is in dance, but it isn't in ball;

My sixth is in Peter, but isn't in Paul.

My whole is the name of a girl (this is strange)

Who once became laurel by way of a change. *Answer next week*



"It's quite easy," he said to Baby. "Just slap the paste on thickly."

### Farmer Gray Explains

Three Dainty Warblers. In the orchard, a dainty, yellowish-green bird, about four and a half inches long, trilled his Spring Song.

"The chiffchaff is back, Don," said Farmer Gray. "He is usually one of the first arrivals." "I can't distinguish chiffchaffs from willow wrens," complained Don.

"They are alike," agreed the farmer, but willow wrens, or willow warblers, have brown legs; chiffchaffs' legs are black. There is a third species which is often confused with willow wrens and chiffchaffs. This is the wood warbler; it is slightly larger and yellower than the others. All three species are of great help to gardeners, for they eat numerous grubs and insects."

### Knocked Into a Cocked Hat

If your team scored heavily over their opponents you might say: "They knocked them into a cocked hat." This phrase most probably refers to the three-cornered hat in common use during the eighteenth century, or to the ancient game of skittles, or ninepins. In one version of this game three of the pins are so placed that they form a "cocked hat" triangle. When only the three pins are left standing the set is said to have been "knocked into a cocked hat."

### All Was Calm and Bright

SAID a dreamy old fellow named Lee, "How steady the ship seems to be." Grinned a man, "I don't doubt you, But the ship's gone without you. You are standing, dear sir, on the quay."

### Three Legacies

A GENTLEMAN left legacies to his three servants. The amount to be distributed was £140, and the gifts were to be in the same proportion as the length of service of each servant.

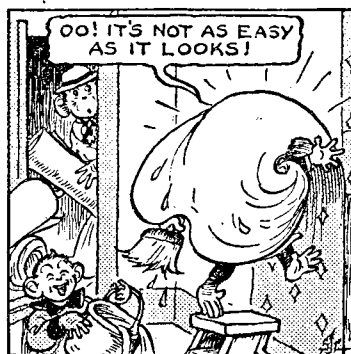
The footman had served three times as long as the page, and the butler twice as long as the footman. What sum did each servant receive? *Answer next week*

### Full Value

THE broken-down car was being towed to the garage.

"I think it's a swindle to charge £1 to tow us," said one of the passengers.

"He's earning it though," replied the driver. "I've got the brakes on."



But he did not expect to become quite so wrapped up in his work!

### Pithy Proverb

No power on Earth can stop the continued unfolding of truth.

### Spare the Bluebells

MANY people think nothing of gathering armfuls of bluebells from the woods where there is no authority to protect them.

Even if you pick a mere armful, remember there are probably thousands of people doing the same all over the country. So if you enjoy the glory of the bluebells in spring, leave them there that others may enjoy them in years to come.

### Last Week's Answers

An Alarming Question

Father set the alarm at 7-20

Figure Puzzle

4

1

32958

7

6

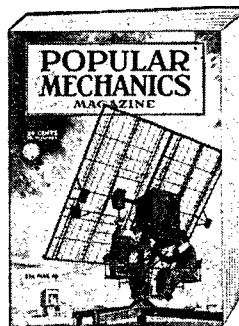
RAMP	POSE
O ALBUMEN	
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